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The PENNSYLVANIA

G A Z E T T E.

Containing the Freshest Ad-

vices, Foreign and Domestic.



B O S T O N, January 26.

BEING desirous of obtaining such Intelligence as our Readers may depend upon, of the State of Affairs in England, relative to the Colonies in general, and to this Province in particular, we have been favoured with the Sight of several Letters which came by Captain Scott, from Gentlemen in London; and from them we have collected the following Articles, viz.

THAT a Boston News-Paper, of the 19th of September, having been received in London, on the 27th of October, giving an Account of the Proceedings of the Town of Boston, on the 12th of September, the Expectation of the People, in general, of the Consequence of those Proceedings was much raised; that Letters by Captain Jacobson arrived in London on the 2d or 3d of November, with an Account of the Convention, and the Arrival of the Troops, but not of their being landed; that by this Advice the Expectation of the People was increased; but happily on the 5th of November Letters by Captain Scott arrived, with Advice that the Troops were quietly landed, and upon this Advice the Stocks rose; but in two or three Days after rather declined again, partly from the uncertain State of Affairs in Europe, and partly from a Doubt of the Continuance of the Tranquillity which had been restored to the Town of Boston:—That from the King's Speech, and from the Addresses of the two Houses of Parliament, may be collected the Sense of the whole Nation, as well as of the several Parties in Parliament:—That after the first Day of the Meeting of Parliament, nothing had been said relative to the Subject of America, until Captain Scott failed; and that no Judgment can be formed but from the Debates of the first Day, the Sum of which, we are assured, was as follows.

IN the Course of the Debate, the whole Behaviour of the People of Boston was stated; they were charged with Ingratitude for the Return made to the Indulgence shewn on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, and that Ingratitude traced back to a Period immediately subsequent to the Repeal; when some refused to comply, and others with a very ill Grace complied, with the Requisition to make Compensation: Severe Animadversions were also made on their Combination not to import Goods from England, which was said to be an Hostility not practised by Nations at War; and the Condition to which they would be reduced, if the Parliament were disposed to retaliate, were at the same Time stated; they would be excluded from the Fishery; their Export of Lumber and Provisions to the West-Indies would be prohibited; the Vent of their spirituous Liquors on the Coast of Africa would be prevented; and Boston would soon be reduced to a Village: These Reflections were made by the Friends of Administration, who also spoke with great Respect of Governor Bernard, and mentioned among his Difficulties, two which arise from the Constitution of the Massachusetts-Bay; the Council, which was intended to support Government, becoming frequently the Means of weakening it, in consequence of their being elected by a popular Assembly; and the Juries being often an Instrument of Faction, instead of a Check upon it, because returned by the Towns, and not by the Sheriffs. Declarations were also made from the same Quarter, of a Determination not to repeal the last Revenue Law, at least till America had submitted: No Dependence, it was said, could be had on the Affection and Gratitude of the Americans: If the Troops were withdrawn, the Tumults would be renewed; but an Effort of Faction, perfectly quelled, would strengthen the Hands of Government.

Others in the House threw out Doubts, whether the Measures of Administration had been prudent since the Repeal of the Stamp-Act: They avowed the Declaratory Law as containing their fixed Principles on the Rights of the Legislature; and attributed the evil Spirit which has gone forth in the Colonies to the Question made here of that Right, and the Authority of those who made it: They added, as an additional Cause of the present Disorders, the Conduct of Administration for the last two Years, particularly blaming the late Revenue Law as injudicious and unseasonable, without, however, hinting at any Thoughts of a Repeal in the present Circumstances; and doubting whether the Requisition to rescind, with the subsequent Dissolution of the Assembly, were justifiable: They also mentioned the Neglect of the Secretary of State to present a Petition to the King.

Mr. Grenville agreed in imputing the present Mischiefs principally to the Countenance which the Denial of the Right had received here; he observed, that the Writings and Votes in America all referred to that Authority; he said the Colonies could not be blamed; the County of Middlesex, so encouraged, would have behaved in the same Manner; he would therefore resist them with Firmness, without Remorse, for they were not the Authors of the Evil: He approved of the late Revenue Law, because it preserved the Principle; but joined in censuring the Order to require the Assembly to rescind, and on Non-compliance to dissolve: He thought that the Secretary of State should not thus take upon himself to annihilate Corporations for disobeying his Mandates: That Recourse should have been first had to Parliament, who alone had such a Power, and who had lately exercised it, on the Mutiny Bill at New-York; but he did not think it belonged also to the Crown, and he was the more jealous now of the Rights of Parliament, because he observed the Americans affected to pass by the Legislature, and to acknowledge their Dependence only on the Crown.

The Ministry in defence of these several Charges alleged, that the Petition which was not presented to the King, had never been given to the Secretary of State; and the Order to require the Assembly to rescind, they said, was an Instruction sent to a Governor to make a Requisition, in order to give the Assembly an Opportunity to correct the Fault of a former Assembly; and the Order to dissolve, was a Direction for his Conduct, in case of Non-compliance; neither of them being addressed to the Assembly, could be deemed a Mandate, or a Threat to a Corporation: The Assembly would of course meet again in May; and the not calling another in the mean time, was only with a View to lay the Business before Parliament during the Interval.

During the Debate, some Reflections on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act necessarily engaged those Members who had promoted the Repeal, in Defence of that Measure, on the Grounds of Policy, Commerce, and Convenience, which were used as Arguments at the Time of the Repeal.

Mr. Grenville was under the same Necessity to observe, that subsequent Events had shewn the Fallacy of some of the Arguments which were then urged: The Decline of Trade having proved

that the Expectations given of an Increase were groundless; and the Submission of the Bostonians, on the first Appearance of Troops, now making it evident, that there never was much Danger of their Resistance. This Discussion, however, on the Merits of the Repeal, was not carried far, nor with Acrimony; and all agreed in condemning the late Behaviour of the People of Boston; in declaring that Resistance to Law by Force, ought to be opposed by military Force; and in professing an eager Zeal to support Government, and vindicate the Authority of the Legislature.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.
To Mr. THOMAS CROWLEY.

S I R,
As you have printed here your Letter of yesterday to your friend in America, and it may be long before you receive an answer from thence, permit me in the mean time to give you a few remarks on it, submitting them, as you have done your letter, to the Public.

The disposition you shew to promote peace and harmony between the two countries, is commendable: But if you wish to have any influence with us Americans as a mediator, methinks you should have avoided giving us ground for suspicion that you are prejudiced against us, and that you have imbibed notions of us extremely injurious, and not founded in fact.

You speak of us as a people unreasonable enough to expect protection from Britain, without contributing towards the expence, which is far from being the case. The King has no subjects more willing to grant him aids in proportion to their abilities.

You speak of our "dangerous and vain expectations, of becoming independent," and say, that "certainly there are such among us." Allow me to tell you, that you are certainly mistaken, and that there is not a single wish in the colonies to be free from subjection to their amiable sovereign the King of Great-Britain, and the constitutional dependence thence arising; and the charging them with such views, is a cruel calumny, which you ought not to have countenanced, much less to have asserted it as a certain fact.

You bring an account against us of Eighty Millions, which you say this nation has run in debt by a war, commenced for our protection; and this, joined with your groundless insinuations, of our unwillingness to contribute to the expences of the crown, seems intended to make us odious, as being both burthensome and ungrateful. We cannot take this well of you, when it is known, that that war was commenced, not to defend the colonies (who were in profound peace, and had given no offence to their neighbours, either Indians or French) but to protect the British trade with the Indians, which the French had interrupted, and to remove their encroachments on the King's wilderness lands in Acadia. We have never engaged Britain in any war on our account, but have constantly managed our Indian wars ourselves, without asking help from hence, either of men or money.

On the other hand, by our connexion with Britain, we are unavoidably drawn into all her wars, and always have, as it was our duty, borne our part of them without murmuring. And you might, with more propriety, have charged that expence of Eighty Millions to the manufactures of Birmingham, Yorkshire, Manchester, Norwich, &c. or to the British merchants, since the securing a vent for their goods, and the freedom and extension of their trade, was more the motive of the war, than our protection, who asked for none. But you pass them over as Hanover, Portugal, and the East-India company, whose protection was expressly intended by Britain, and indeed highly expensive to her; though left entirely out of your account, that the odium of the whole may be laid on us. As to the "burning all our maritime towns," which you would intimidate us with, I shall only say, that I wonder how so barbarian a thought came into a peaceable man's head. This brave and generous nation can never proceed to such excesses against us, merely for vindicating our rights, and endeavouring to secure them by the quiet measures of industry and frugality. However, if our property is not in fact our own, but may be taken from us, at the pleasure of others, without our consent, it is no matter how soon it is burnt; it is not worth holding on such terms.

You further intimate, that our using British manufactures gives us no merit with this nation, because we must have used them if our ancestors had not migrated, and we had of course been born here. This is an ingenious argument, which I will not dispute, but only observe, that if Britain is not obliged by our buying her goods, we hope she will not be disoblige by our refusing them; since if we had been born here, we might have worked for ourselves, and that is only what we are now about to do.

Upon the whole, as we are not presumptuous enough to ask an union with Britain, such as England contracted with Scotland, we have no "proposition" to make, but that she would leave us the enjoyment of our native and dear-bought privileges, and not attempt to alter or innovate our constitutions, in the exercise of which every thing went prosperously for both countries, till the idea of taxing us by the power of parliament unfortunately entered the heads of your ministers, which has occasioned a public discussion of questions that had better never have been started, and thrown all into confusion.

I am, Sir, with great respect for your good intentions, equally a lover of peace with yourself, and also

Your well wishing friend,

FRANCIS LYNN, of Boston, in New-England.

B O S T O N, January 26.

Extract of a Letter from London, November 16, 1768.

"Lord N---h has given Notice, that the Papers relative to the Proceedings of your Colony will soon be laid before the House of Commons: He at the same Time informed them, that a Paper intitled, a Remonstrance from the Assembly of Virginia to the Commons of Great-Britain, was in the Hands of the Ministry; that on their acquainting the Agent of the Province with it, he answered, he had no Direction to present it; that the Contents were highly blameable; that the Title of it alone was execrable: And that upon the Whole, he thought the laying it before the House could only tend to raise an Inflammation; but that it was ready, if they thought proper to call for it: Under these Circumstances, it is thought it will not be called for.—The Americans here think that the Debate on the first Day of the Session shews that they have no Party to defend the late Proceedings at Boston: That vigorous Measures will cer-

tainly be pursued: That all Sides are agreed to support Government: And that Mr. Grenville took a candid Part, though he is determined to make the Colonies contribute to the public Burthens; that he will defend their Liberties; and that he is not so violent a Man as they thought he was; and no doubt they will see other Instances hereafter, both of his Firmness and Moderation. Mr. Wilkes has presented a Petition to the House of Commons, complaining of the Proceedings against him, from the General Warrant, down to the Alteration of the Records, and praying Relief generally: It is ordered to lie on the Table, and the Proceedings against him are directed to be laid before the House, that the Cause of his Confinement may appear regularly: So far is little more than Form; in what Manner the Affair will hereafter be taken up, Nobody yet can know."

To be SOLD by

ISRAEL PEMBERTON,

ABANK and water lot, the corner of Front, Vine and Water-streets, 51 feet broad on Front and Water-streets, and extending that breadth 250 feet into the river, being the most commodious water lot now remaining unimproved in the city.

Thirty-two acres of land, near the Rising Sun, in the Northern-Liberties, of which about 8 acres are meadow, the rest woodland; it is conveniently situated between the York road and the road from that to Frankfort, hath a fine situation for a house and gardens, with a constant run of water, and a good stone quarry.

A plantation in New-Garden, Chester county, containing upwards of 400 acres, having a good house and barn, two stables, two orchards, and a large quantity of meadow, and may be conveniently divided into two plantations; the situation is pleasant and healthy, and the land the more capable of improvement, as it is contiguous to several quarries of limestone.

Several plantations near Cohansey, in Cumberland county, West-Jersey.

Three hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land, adjoining to Archibald Erwin, and John Gilgyley, in East Caln township, Chester county, the main branch of Brandywine running thro' it; the water may be brought over a considerable part, so as to make a large quantity of meadow.

N. B. A term of years will be allowed for payment, if desired by the purchasers.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE half part of a plantation or tract of land, lying in Sussex county, on Delaware, containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, the most part upland, the rest marsh; there is on the premises, a large barn, a very good and large orchard of apple trees, of the best of fruit, the whole in good order, and about half of the said land cleared; situate in the lower part of Slaughter Neck, butting on the bay, and about 16 miles from Lewis-Town; the advantage of such a place, so near the bay, is something considerable. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase the said land, by applying to Nicholas Davis, senior, Avery Draper, or John Clowes, junior, of the said county, may see the same, and know the terms; or of the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, EDWARD STRETCHER, S.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

ATRACT of LAND and PLANTATION, situate in Apoquinimy Hundred, in New-Castle County, upon Delaware, where Mr. Jacob Caulk now dwells, containing upwards of 400 acres, with a quantity of marsh and cripple adjoining, capable of being made very good meadow, at a small expence, and with very little trouble. This plantation is bounded by Apoquinimy creek, and has a very good landing, where shallops may load with one thousand bushels of grain, and is remarkable for a valuable fishery, in that season. There is about 250 acres of choice arable land cleared, upon which is a large commodious brick dwelling-house, with a good cellar, good brick kitchen, and other necessary out-houses, also a large new barn, and stable, an orchard, and other fruit trees, the wood land well clothed with a variety of excellent timber. The peculiar advantages attending this valuable farm, will sufficiently discover themselves, to any person who may incline to purchase, upon viewing the same. For further information, and terms of sale, enquire of the subscriber, in Philadelphia; or of Mr. Benjamin Noxon, in Noxonton, near the premises; who will shew the same, and which may be entered on immediately. ABRAHAM WYNCOOP.

ALL persons who have demands against DAVID PAN-COAST, of the Northern Liberties, House-carpenter, are desired to bring in their accounts to the subscribers, to whom, all those indebted to said PANCOAST, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into a Lawyer's hands.

On Wednesday, the 1st of March next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, will be sold at the London Coffee-House, a very good new two story brick house and kitchen, with the lot on which they stand, situate on the west side of Second-street (being the house in which Dr. Bond carried on his Stocking Manufactory, nearly opposite to George Schiffer's). The house is 18 feet 9 inches in front, and 31 feet in depth; the kitchen 14 feet by 17; they are insured for 5 years from next spring: The house lets for Thirty-three Pounds per annum, is very convenient for a tavern, and well situated for a retail shop. The lot is 90 feet deep, bounded backwards by an alley, parallel to Second-street, and communicating with Vine and Elm-streets, and is subject to a groundrent of Eight and a Quarter Spanish Pistoles per annum.—It is probable that Two Hundred Pounds of the purchase money will not be wanted for several years, giving security.

At the same time will be exposed to sale, a lot of ground, on the north side of Elm-street, 17 feet in front, and 75 feet in depth, bounded westward by ground now or late of Paul Kober, northward by ground now or late of Isaac Pemberton, eastward by a 10 feet alley, and southward by Elm-street, subject to a groundrent of Three and a Half Spanish Pistoles per ann. The front part of the lot is leased for 2 years from the 25th of March next, at Four Pounds per annum; and on the back part is a wooden dwelling-house, which lets for Six Pounds Ten Shillings per annum; also a good wooden stable, both which will be sold with the lot.

The same evening will be sold, a very good shallop, just repaired, with her rigging and sails; she is now lying at Saiter's wharf. WILLIAM SHIPLEY, LAMBERT CARWALDER, and JOHN SALTAR, Assignees.

S I R,

AS I have often experienced the great difference there is, in point of clearness of argument, between the most attentive consideration of a subject only in thought, and committing the arguments pro and con to paper, so that they be coolly reviewed, I bestowed an idle hour to draw up the arguments for and against the American claims, with as much impartiality as I was master of; that if thought worthy of the public eye, it might be communicated through the channel of your useful paper.

It is said against the Americans, that their claims are founded on an impossibility, an *imperium in imperio*: for in all well regulated governments, there must be an ultimate resort, which must determine finally on every subject. This ultimate resort in Britain is in the legislative powers, the King, Lords and Commons; and to say, that any part of the British dominions is not under their joint authority, is contradicting the very first principles of government.

To this the Americans answer, that a King may be constitutionally King of two different states, as was formerly the case here, when the Parliaments of England and Scotland were absolutely independent of each other. Even so, though the Americans do not claim all the immunities which Scotland formerly enjoyed, yet they may constitutionally enjoy a legislation, as to their internal government, consistently with sound policy; and to show that they have enjoyed such legislation, they set forth, that when the colonies were first established, our Kings believed, they had a right to send forth some of their people into another world, if I may so say; and as an encouragement, gave them an internal legislative power, which no Parliament at that time found fault with, and which they have enjoyed ever since, except during the abolition of government in Britain, when even Scotland, an independent kingdom, was brought under subjection by Cromwell, to the English Parliament. So much was King Charles II. of this opinion, that at the restoration he revived the American forms of their governments; yea, if my memory fails not, rebuked the English House of Commons for intermeddling in matters relating to the constitution of the colonies, as being what they had no concern in.

They who take the opposite side of the question (for I will not suppose them enemies to America, scarcely believing there is one such in Britain) say, that whatever those Kings, who claimed high prerogatives, might think, or do, is now out of the question, for that all parts of the British dominions are now subject to the British Legislature, as established at the Revolution.

They reply to this, that the Revolution made no alteration in the nature of the union then subsisting between England and Scotland; nor indeed between England and her colonies; for that after that period, there was not any attempt made to alter their internal governments; but that their legislative power, and the administration of justice, remained unaltered, and that in truth no alteration was attempted till a much later date. What very strongly marks the independence of the Americans on the British Parliament is, that it has never been thought of, to make the House of Lords the ultimate resort in their appeals in law, as is the case from Ireland, the King in council remaining to this day sole arbiter.

But, say we, a blot is never a blot till it is hit. If the American claims are founded on a right the Kings of England had not a constitutional power to give, the want of that power in the King annihilates the claims. I am not Lawyer enough to decide this question; but let me suppose, that a family had held an estate of the crown for 150 years, by a right which the crown was then supposed to be possessed of, would it not be deemed great injustice to refuse that grant from the present possessors, who, trusting to that right, had inconceivably improved the estate, and by these improvements, had greatly benefited the King's other estates, indeed to a degree that our forefathers never dreamed of?

Thus far the question is considered as a claim of equity; but the benefits arising to the King's other estates, bring me to view it in a political light.

The Americans undoubtedly believe their claim of internal legislation to be just, and will therefore shew the *only* resentment now in their power, viz. the not using our manufactures. This, say we, is a threat which they cannot carry into execution, for some of our manufactures are indispensably necessary to them; and such is the love of gain in mankind, that where a profit arises, men will find means to pursue that profit, in spite of every regulation to the contrary. But why say regulation, when government will protect the traders, in opposition to factious combinations among the inhabitants: And when the inhabitants see some men grow rich by a traffic which they had renounced, each will begin to say, why shall not I do so too? and thus trade will soon revive.

I doubt that they who reason thus, have not attended sufficiently to the lasting power of resentment on the human mind; and may not they, notwithstanding our utmost vigilance, receive these necessary supplies elsewhere?—But let us, for argument sake, grant the truth of this supposition. Some time must pass before this change is brought about; and, during that time, there will be a considerable diminution in their consumption of our manufactures. I am persuaded there will be a diminution of at least one half. Let us consider what effects this may have on the state of our manufacturers at home.

As we do not send to the Americans any raw materials, I shall view the whole of our exports to them as manufactured; and will suppose that they annually consume to the amount of two millions sterling of our manufactures. Our exports to the Americans amount indeed to a great deal more, to be disposed of in trade by them; but as some may perhaps alledge that we may find another channel of vent for the additional quantity, I shall not extend the argument to that; and shall only hint this well known truth, that when trade is once forced out of its natural channel, there is no knowing what course it may afterwards take.

It is allowed on all hands, that there is a very great difference between the original value of raw materials, and the value of the same materials when manufactured. This difference arises solely from labour, and must be placed to the account of the maintenance of the manufacturers.

I shall now suppose that the law for an internal tax to be raised in America shall remain in force; and that in resentment to this conduct on our side, the Americans will not next year consume above one half of the manufactures they have usually done of late years.—Let us see what effects this will have on our manufacturers.

Supposing the difference between the value of the raw materials, and the value of the same materials manufactured, to be as one to four; and supposing also, that a manufacturer earns 50*l.* a year, which I fancy is, in general, much above the mark, let us see how the account of profit and loss will stand, attending to this misfortune, that the manufacturer must eat, whether employed or idle.

The sale of 1,000,000*l.* worth of manufacture is lost; three-fourths of which being labour, at the rate of 50*l.* a year to each labourer, 15,000 persons must be reduced to a want of employment. These, though now idle, must be maintained, and as many of them have families, we may estimate their maintenance at 25*l.* each, which will amount to an expence of 385,000*l.* so that our loss on the whole will amount to 1,385,000*l.* at the least.

Besides this, there is another national loss of no less importance. We lose the ships and sailors employed in the transport of these manufactures, and of the commodities sent in return; as well as the profit of manufacturing these returns, which generally consist of raw materials.

To enhance the importance of these losses, they unfortunately happen at a time when the nation is loaded with an immense debt. The customs will be sensibly affected by the loss of these exports and imports, and thereby the revenue. These accumulated misfortunes happen when our load of taxes, and the high

price of provisions, have raised the price of our manufactures so high, that we are underfold in every foreign market.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

A B R I T O N.

From the same Paper, October 29.
To the P R I N T E R.

S I R,

HAVING, in your Chronicle of Oct. 20, mentioned some losses which this nation may sustain by enforcing the payment of taxes in America, it is but just we should now inquire into the benefits that may arise to us from the success of this measure.

I believe no one will be so sanguine as to expect that the Americans will not so far resent our conduct, as to lessen their demand of our manufactures for, at least, some years. What sum this may amount to, I shall not take upon me to say. Is it pretended, that the tax, at this time the subject of debate, will return to England a sum equal to the loss we shall probably sustain? No! This tax is intended only to defray the expence of internal government among themselves. Is this an object equal to the risk we run? I think not. It may indeed be said, that by this tax, we establish our claim of a right to tax them; and that we may, in some future time, lay a tax upon them, which will make a considerable return to England, or what is the same thing, will go far in defraying the expence of troops stationed there to keep the inhabitants in subjection. I dare prophesy, that, in this case, our loss of exports will at least equal the amount of the tax. Let us suppose each to amount to half a million sterling, and less would not be an object for government, I beg leave to ask, whether it is most to the advantage of England to sell 500,000*l.* worth of manufactures, or to receive that sum into the Exchequer, as the produce of a tax in America? By the sale of the manufactures, 7780 manufacturers will be employed, and will benefit the nation by their consumption of provisions, &c. But if we lose the exportation of these manufactures, the manufacturers will remain unemployed, and so become an additional expence; and the commissioners and officers who collect the tax, being most of them taken from more useful professions, become an additional tax on the Americans; and hence it seems evident, that the national benefit is on the side of manufactures. Sir Robert Walpole wisely saw it in this light, and when often pressed to tax the Americans, answered, that to his knowledge, all the money brought into America, landed here in less than two years. "What more would you have," said he, as a judicious politician, "would you have me offend them, when they already give us all they have?"

The mention of the Commissioners and Officers brings the secret spring of this transaction to light. The cloven foot appears. They are all appointed by the Minister. This will increase his power, and extend his influence in elections, &c. However, to throw a veil over the true motive of carrying this measure into execution, it is alledged, that the honour of the nation is now concerned. Mankind have so far learned the wisdom of the serpent, as, I believe, to prefer interest to a point of honour, especially when, as in this case, the interest is very considerable. Whatever the private opinions of Gentlemen may be on this head, the Trustees of the People, for such every Member of Parliament is, should here consider the real interest of that people, and be determined by it. Can any point of honour answer to the nation for the loss of so great a quantity of manufactures, and the depriving so many hands of their useful labour. We certainly herein play a losing game; and the Americans are forced into measures which must in the end turn to their advantage. These taxes will put an end to their dissipation and luxury. Trade being greatly lessened among them, many must retire into the country, and lay out in improvements and population, the money formerly employed in trade, and thus make a more lasting, perhaps a greater, acquisition of fortune; and the manufactures of the necessities of life must be pursued by them with unwearied diligence.

With whom is it we are to dispute this point of honour? Is it with an enemy? Is it with a rival nation, who may presume upon our indulgence? No! it is with our brethren. It is with a people whose interest and ours are so closely connected by every tie that unites mankind in society, that no error on either side should ever disunite us. They claim privileges which they have hitherto possessed; indeed, till now, never questioned. Lovers of Liberty will surely commend their steady defence of what they think their right; and *ob!* my countrymen, what do we get by an attempt to deprive them of that right? Whatever hardships they may suffer, will continue only till our being involved in war sets them at liberty. Every nation in Europe will then readily enter into alliances with them; and our enemies will gladly assist them in establishing an independent sovereignty. That time will be the era of our ruin, when deprived of the only commerce we carry on with profit. *O Britain! thus to fall a sacrifice to the unbounded pride, and implacable resentment of a few.*

A B R I T O N.

L O N D O N, November 17.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, waited on the King at St. James's, with their address on the safe delivery of the Queen, and on the birth of another Princess: They were introduced to his Majesty by the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford, and his Majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously, and they had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

The following paragraph is in his Majesty's answer to the address of the Mayor, &c. of the city of London, on the birth of a Princess.

"The preservation of the religion, laws, and liberties of My people, in every part of My dominions, is essential to their true happiness, and is therefore, the great object of My attention. These are the principles which ever have been, and ever shall be, the sole rule of My government."

Last Wednesday night a lady residing not many miles from the Strand, unfortunately killed her favourite squirrel, which she called by the name of Squire Bunn, for which she is almost inconsolable; next day she sent orders to an Undertaker to make a mahogany coffin for it, mounted with silver, in the most elegant and superb manner, which was accordingly done, the body or corpse was wrapped up in the most costly silks, and interred in grand funeral pomp last evening.

Nov. 26. The 1000*l.* prize drawn on Friday last was, we are informed, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham.

By letters from Warsaw, dated November 2, we learn, that the news of the Russian Ambassador's being sent to prison by the Ottoman Porte, and their declaration of war against Russia, had thrown the whole city into the utmost consternation and dread, lest new confederacies should now be formed, and further outrages committed. The Nuncios elected in Lithuania, have renounced their nomination, being afraid of going to the Diet at Warsaw.

At a late Assembly of the Corsicans, there appeared in the hall a kind of a throne, which seemed not to please one of the chiefs, and on his asking for whom the throne was destined, Paoli answered, that it was intended to place thereon the statue of Liberty.

They write from Boston, in New-England, that from the first arrival of the troops and men of war all trade had been at a stand, no business being transacted at the Custom-house, or any of the public offices.

A letter from Boston, New-England, dated October 10, says, "We have not seen so much ready cash flying about a long time as at present, owing to the army and fleet now here. It is computed that between both they do not expend much less than 50*l.* a day, and though there are some sally countenances still to be seen, yet are they greatly outnumbered by the merry."

A letter from a gentleman in the East-Indies, to his friend in London, says, "Our ship, with two more of the company's, having lain for three months in a harbour in China, waiting for a cargo, a few of our ship's crew made a party, and imprudently forced themselves into one of their cities, nearly through a foolish curiosity; when

the Chinese put them all to death, because they never suffer any of their arts to be laid open to any Europeans whatsoever. After this act of cruelty, they seized one of our ships, and the rest were glad to get out of the harbour without loading, &c.

Last week died at her lodgings, near Moorfields, in the 92*d* year of her age, ELIZABETH PARKER, a poor blind woman, who covent very young was stolen from her parents by two beggars, who put out both her eyes, and afterwards went about the streets with her, asking charity.

A N N A P O L I S, February 2.

Extract of a Letter, dated November 18, 1768, from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Place.

"You will probably, before the Receipt of this, see the King's Speech, and from it may form a certain Judgment of the Fate of America.—I attended the House the first Day, and heard the Debate on a Message in Answer to it. It was moved by Lord Henley, who was supported by Mr. Stanley, Lords North, Barrington, Beauchamp, and Clare, Sir George Saville, George Onslow, and George Grenville, that the Thanks of the House be returned to his Majesty, for the Care he had taken to preserve Peace and good Order in America, and to oblige the Inhabitants there, to submit to the Regulations lately made by the Parliament. They spoke nearly to the same Purpose, urging the Right of Taxation by the Parliament, as the supreme Legislature of the British Dominions. The Colonies, they compared to Corporations, having Power to make Laws for particular Purposes, which could not exempt them from that Right. They recited, fully, every Step that had been taken by any of the Colonies, to shew the general Disposition to independency, and declared the Proceedings at Boston, to be an absolute Denial of all Subordination to the Legislature, or executive Powers of Government here. Lord North declared, that on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, he apprehended the Americans would exult in their Success, and attribute it to a Consciousness in the Parliament, of their Want of Right; and that, at every future Period, they would shew the same Disposition to oppose the Measures of Government, that they did on that Occasion.—That it was high Time that Spirit should be curbed.—That the Act, which was the Subject of their present Dispute, was made merely to try their Dispositions, and that the Event had fully justified his Suspicions.—That, for his Part, he was determined never to consent to another Repeal, or listen to any Proposals of compromising Matters, till he had brought America to his Feet; and that he did not doubt, but that, if O—s, and some others of the principal Persons, who had been active in inflaming the Minds of the People, were executed, that it would effectually prevent the like Attempts for the future—by intimidating others from their Example; that he should be always for tempering Justice with Mercy, but that there were Cases (of which this was one) when Mercy would be criminal.—"

"Grenville was tedious.—He warmly insisted on the Right of Taxation.—denied the Distinction between internal and external Taxes.—declared Legislation and Taxation inseparable, and consequently all Regulations of Trade, were Taxes for the Purpose of raising a revenue: That if the Right was given up in one, it must be in every Instance.—or constant Disputes would arise, what were Regulations, and what were Taxes.—and, upon these Disputes, he would be glad to know who were to be the Judges.—He threw out many reflecting Things against Lords Chatham and Camden, as to the Opinion they had given on the Stamp-Act.—cited the Farmer's Letters, and called them an impudent, seditious, infamous Libel.—As to dissolving the Boston Assembly, because they would not rescind their Resolutions.—he said, it was illegal, and a daring Infringement of their constitution.—Dowdeswell, Burke, Barre, Beckford, Townsend, and some others, spoke in Opposition.—They were much superior in Point of Eloquence, and denied the Right. They went on the Doctrine of Representation, and made a Distinction, that Acts of Opposition, which would be deemed Rebellion in England, would be justifiable in America.—because no Consent had even been given to the Measures which occasioned it: That as they looked on the Speech from the Throne, to be only the Declaration of the Minister, they would not thank the Minister for Measures they had reason to disapprove.—But, instead of thanking the King for the Care, &c. &c.—they proposed an Amendment, to assure his Majesty, that they would immediately enquire into the Measures that had been taken, and that nothing, on their Part, should be wanting, to enable him to support the Dignity of his Crown, and the Constitution.—and secure effectually the Authority of Parliament.

"This proposed Amendment was the Occasion of the Debate, and those who proposed it, declared.—that before they would consent to condemn the Proceedings of the People in America, they would first enquire into the Cause of their Grievances; that they had Reason to believe much Provocation had been given, and very unjustifiable, as well as impolitic Steps, had been taken against them.—The Debate was warm, and neither Party sparing in Invektives against each other. Many Things were said against the Ministry, as to their Want of Judgment, Resolution, and Steadiness of Conduct.—The permitting the French to continue their Operations against Corsica,.—and the Importance of that Island, in preserving the Balance of Power, was fully argued.—The Tumults, and continual Mobs in different Parts of the Kingdom, to the Hindrance of the ordinary Course of Justice, was imputed to their Timidity; and, upon the whole, they were threatened that their Conduct, in every Particular, should be strictly scrutinized.—I was not well, and left the House, before the Debate was concluded.—but stayed long enough to observe the Ministry much too strong.

"P. S. WILKES has petitioned the House for his Seat; but, it is generally thought he will not succeed."

B O S T O N, January 26.

Extract of a Letter from London, August 13, 1768. "We have fully perused the FARMER'S LETTERS, and cannot help joining in sentiment (almost) all thro' with the judicious writer, who, we sincerely think, deserves the united thanks of this country. We see with the utmost regret that the measures of government respecting the colonies, is diametrically opposite to the steps that ought to be taken, and we fear the consequences."

Extract of a Letter from London, November 1, 1768.

"Respecting the Non-Importation of Goods by the Gentlemen of your Province, &c. for a considerable Time, we think must work for the Good of the Whole; and we cannot help thinking it as the most judicious Step that has yet been taken by the Colonies:—We Hope in the Course of the coming Winter our American Friends will be set at Ease, as it is the general Opinion that every Circumstance that (reasonably) gives them Uneasiness, will be fairly attended to:—We sincerely Wish a happy Termination of the present Disquietudes, and are very respectfully yours, &c.

Extract of a Letter, dated November 10, from one of the first Houses in London.

"We think the Determination of the Colonists not to import Goods, the most judicious Step they have yet taken, and must work for general Good.—We see with true Concern the Difficulties of your Town particularly; but as the Parliament is now sitting, and the American Affairs to come speedily on the Carpet, we are not without Hopes that Matters will be settled to the Wishes of both Sides; we should be extremely happy in being any Way instrumental thereto."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London.

"I was this Day at the Coffee-House, and saw the late Accounts from Boston, especially the Town Meeting, and the Steps then taken, and think they are right; if you are all unanimous, I believe you will gain your Point, and the Acts will be repealed; but if you don't stand firm as one Man, I shall be afraid you will miscarry. God grant that you may never give up the Point of Taxation by your own Assembly; if you do, you are no longer free. You have many Friends on this Side, I hope a Majority; however, a short Time will determine it, as our Parliament is now met."

Extract of a Letter from London, November 19, 1768.

"The News of the last Defiance of the King's Authority came just before the Meeting of the Parliament, to open the Eyes of the Nation, and to let them see the desperate Lengths which your Incendiaries would lead your People into.---Nothing could have been done to give the Government here such an Advantage over the Colony, as their separating and distinguishing their Cause from that of all the other Colonies, and the Town of B---n from all other Places, as none but the B---n S---t---m---n have assumed to themselves the royal Prerogative of calling a Convention, and none but the Province of the M---ts have dared to meet in direct Contradiction to the King's Authority.---The King's Speech, and the Addresses, will give you the best Idea of the Sense of Government.---I was in the House of Lords when their Address was proposed; not a single Lord objected against it. I afterwards heard Mr. Grenville's Speech. Much of it was levelled against L---d C---d---n's and L---d C---th---m's Denial of the Right. As to the Colonies, he did not at all wonder at it, nor could conceive the least Remorsement against their Conduct. All Men dislike Taxes, and will oppose them, if they think that they can thereby get off from paying them. Even the County of Middlesex (said he) where we now sit, if they had been told by the same Authority, the same Things about the Beer Tax, that Parliament had no Right to lay such a Tax, and that the People were not bound to pay it, would have rioted for their Porter, in the same Manner; but that nevertheless where the Execution of the Laws is opposed by Force, there they must be supported by a superior Force. In general, though there were some Differences of Opinion in some lesser Matters, yet I heard Nobody, while I was in the House, except Mr. B---d, but what was clearly for maintaining the King's Authority, and the full legislative Power of Parliament.---The Language in one House, was, "I will not call it traitorous till it is proved such, but the Behaviour at B---n has been of all Things the most like it." In the other House it was, "I will not say it of the Province, but the Behaviour of Individuals has been traitorous and rebellious."

By several other private Letters from London we learn, That Mr. Wilkes's Affairs were a very promising Aspect: That the Ministry and People of Great-Britain are much relaxed in their severe Sentiments of America; and that our Friends increased daily.---That the Eyes of the Nation begin to open, and the Generality of them are now sensible that we owe much of our Distresses to the Misrepresentations of Persons among ourselves: One Letter says, "What Horror must seize those Men, who, upon Reflection, find they have been instrumental in bringing such Misery upon their Country, and that by false Representations too."---That Dr. F. had given it as his Opinion, in various Companies, that by a steady, prudent and moderate Behaviour, we might obtain a full Relief from the Grievances under which we labour, and commends the Resolution of the Merchants here not to import Goods, as a necessary Step towards it.---That it was the Opinion of many judicious Men, that the B---d of C---rs would be abolished, and our obnoxious --- removed, and that every Matter of Complaint would meet with a fair and candid Attention from Parliament.

N E W - Y O R K, February 2.

The four Candidates for this City, who had the Majority of Voices in their Favour (three of whom had remarkably distinguished themselves in the late spirited Measures for supporting the Rights and Liberties of their Country, and the other a Gentleman, who has always approved himself a steady Friend to its true Liberty and Prosperity) were attended from the City-Hall, by a vast Concourse of People, with Music playing, and Colours displayed; in this Manner they proceeded down the Broad-Way, and through the main Street to the Coffee-House, being repeatedly saluted with loud Huzzas, and with every other Demonstration of Joy, that could be shown upon this happy and interesting Occasion.---The brilliant Appearance of Ladies at the Windows.---The Number of principal Inhabitants who graced the Procession, and the Regularity and good Order with which the Whole was conducted, exhibited one of the finest and most agreeable Spectacles ever seen in this City. After closing the Poll, the four Gentlemen elected, generously gave £200 for the Benefit of the Poor of this City, which was accordingly distributed.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 9.

On Saturday last Mr. TENCH FRANCIS, of this City, Merchant, returned here from London, by Way of Virginia.

Extract of a Letter from London, November 25, 1768.

"An Alliance is actually concluded between Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, and England, to counter-act the Family Compact.---The Parliament have determined two Elections void, and new Writs are issued in Consequence; it is supposed many others will be determined in the same Manner."

Extract of another Letter, dated December 2.

"Wilkes's Affairs is put off till Wednesday Se'nnight, owing, it is said, to a Dispute in the House of Lords, about the Propriety of three of their Members attending the Commons, on his Account."

And by sundry other Letters from London, we learn, That the Parliament had called for all Governor Bernard's Letters, Lord Hillsborough's, and every other Paper relative to the Boston Disturbances, though they would not go into the Examination of them till after Christmas: That a Motion was made, to examine into the Cause of the Disturbances in St. George's Fields, &c. and to have Lord Barrington's Letters and Orders, with all the other Papers, brought before them; but it passed in the Negative: That the Affairs of Corsica had been fully discussed, when it was determined, by 250 Voices against 80, not to intermeddle therewith: That it was said the Ministry had certainly sent Orders to seize some of the Bostonian Ringleaders, and carry them to England, but it was imagined nothing could be done with them, unless it were to give them Pensions or Places: That new Partisans arose every Day to espouse our Cause, and though the Ministry talked the same Language they formerly did, yet it was believed all would end in our reserving the Legislation, as in Ireland, and their giving up the Right of Taxation to our Representatives: That it seemed as if they wished we would propose some Plan of Accommodation: And that the Parliament have prohibited, for a further Time, the Exportation of Corn from England.

Last Sixth Day Se'nnight departed this Life M A R T H A R O B E R T S, whose unaffected Piety, and amiable Deportment, when living, rendered her the Object of universal Regard; and those who were best acquainted with her many Virtues lament her Death, though her exemplary Life was lengthened out unto the 75th Year. On the First Day following her Remains were decently interred in Friends Burying Ground, of which Society she was a worthy Member.

Philadelphia, February 6, 1769.

At a Meeting of a large Number of Freeholders in this City, it was unanimously agreed, that, in order to encourage the Increase of SHEEP, they would not suffer any L A M B to be consumed in their Families for the ensuing Year.

Captain Barber from Lisbon, on the 24th of last Month, in Lat. 30, Long. 60, spoke a Sloop from Salem for Jamaica, but did not learn the Master's Name.

Captain Osman, also from Lisbon, spoke the Brig Juliana, Captain Nuttle, from this Port, going in there as he came away; on the 19th ult. in Lat. 30: 50, Long. 39, spoke the Ship James, Captain Watts, from Boston for Nevis, 9 Days out; on the 22d, in Lat. 34: 57, Long. 69, spoke the Snow King George, Captain Potts, from Lisbon for this Place, all well; and on the First Instant, in Soundings, he spoke the Brig Peggy, Captain Burrows, from this Harbour for St. Eustatia.

A R R I V A L S.

From Philadelphia. Captain Sparks, in London; and the Captains Hardie, Gamble, and Allison, at Lisbon. CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, INWARD ENTRIES. Snow Betty, W. Barber, and Ship Sally, J. Osman, Lisbon. OUTWARDS. Sloop Hunter, S. Crawford, for Grenades. CLEARED, Brig Peggy, J. Davidson, to Lisbon.

Alley, or PETER COLBET, in Southwark, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again.

From the Shelburne Mercury, of October 17, 1768.

To the PRINTER, &c.

S I R,

THE signs of the times are little attended to, though strongly expressive of important events, in which the whole world, but more especially Europe, is deeply concerned. The sword began to rage in Poland, but it now threatens Russia and Turkey, two of the most considerable European powers. A war between these two powers will necessarily draw in his Prussian Majesty, for that active Monarch cannot remain an unconcerned spectator, while the Turk ravages Russia, and executes vengeance on that empire, on account of the Czarina's interposition in the affairs of Poland; an interposition so agreeable to his Prussian Majesty's views, and so conformable to his interest.

As it is therefore absolutely certain, that the King of Prussia will employ all his forces on this occasion in protection of the Russian empire, so it seems as undoubted, that the magnanimous heir of Austria, now at the head of the German empire, will consider that crisis as a proper time to regain his Silesian dominions, lately wrested by the fate of war from his Archducal House. Whoever considers the military temper of the present Emperor, the great attention he constantly pays to his troops, and the whole tenor of his deportment, must be convinced that the recovery of these dominions is the grand aim of his life: Nor can he doubt but that he will greedily seize the first occasion of carrying that aim into execution, so soon as he sees his competitor for these territories engaged in a broil.

Thus we may observe the sword hanging over Germany; and, I believe, few people will question but that France will take the Imperial side of the controversy, both on account of her connections with the Austrian family, and because she always looks on the growing importance of his Prussian Majesty with an eye of jealous envy. Britain will also soon find herself engaged in those bloody disputes, in which her allies on the continent will be so deeply involved. We cannot stand with our arms across when the balance of power, the fate of the Protestant religion, and the liberties of Europe, call us to battle. The public faith, plighted in various treaties, as well as our own commercial interests, will exhort us to oppose the extension of the further aggrandisement of the House of Bourbon. Without our aiding hand, that engrossing House would soon attain the summit of it with Universal Empire. An event so strongly subversive of our most precious interests, that we must never suffer it to be brought to maturity. The French King's late attempts to stop, search, and seize ships in the Mediterranean, in time of peace, loudly proclaim what use that haughty family will always make of her growing power, to our detriment and disgrace. Self-preservation will therefore always teach us to deplore, by all means in our power, so baneful an influence; an influence which always will be exerted in our disfavour, wherever it prevails. So tremendous a collision of interests among such great Royal houses, will certainly some how draw into the same quarrel every nation; even the wary Dutch may find peace impracticable to be enjoyed, while all their neighbours are at war. That republic of merchants will never submit the freedom of the Mediterranean commerce to the despotic usurpations of France; they will never bear to see France giving the law to Germany, and trampling under foot the rights of all nations; their good sense will quickly suggest to them, that if Germany is subjected to France, Holland must become a province of that great kingdom; they will therefore follow the Prussian Hero to the field, that they may check the exorbitancy of a power, which, if permitted to grow into a greater perfection, must center the distribution of riches at Versailles. Thus the flames of war, it is evident from these causes, were there no other, will soon envelope the western nations in the worst of confusion; every state in Europe will feel her independency endangered by these convulsions, and of consequence throw her strength into that scale which she wishes to see preponderate, in order thereby, if possible, to preserve herself from annihilation, under the cover of an alliance with a victorious confederacy. How far these circumstances have been predicted in our sacred records, and what may be the expected event of these ominous appearances, shall be the subject of another letter, if this is accepted.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

The CONSIDERER.

Just published by JOHN DUNLAP, at the Newest Printing-Office, in Market-street, the third Door below Second-street.

SERMONS TO ASSES; supposed to be written by the ingenious Dr. F-----; wherein civil and religious Oppression, Taxes, Ecclesiastical Tythes, Canons, Creeds, &c. are fully expatiated on.

The Author, through the whole of the Performance, displays great Humour and Freedom, much sarcastic Wit, and a true Spirit of Liberty.

These excellent Sermons are written in the Style and Manner of those of the celebrated Yorick.

T O B E S O L D,

A Valuable tract of land, about 270, or 280 acres, situate part in the township of Chester, and part in the township of Chichester, about 3 miles from the borough of Chester, and near the same distance from Marcus Hook, lying on the main road from Chester to Concord, and extending to Chichester road, and also bounded on another road, leading from Middletown road to Marcus-Hook. About one third of the tract is cleared, the remainder woodland, and mostly well timbered and watered, with a quantity of rich bottom, suitable for meadow. There are on the tract two tenements, and as it lies upon 3 public roads, it may be very convenient for either one or two farms. A considerable part of the purchase money may remain on interest for a number of years, as may be agreed on. For further particulars, apply to the subscribers in Philadelphia.

JOSEPH HOWELL, ISAAC HOWELL, or SAMUEL HOWELL, JOSHUA HOWELL.

As little regard has been paid to a former advertisement, requesting those persons indebted by bond, note, or otherwise, to the estate of Jacob Howell, late of Chester, deceased, to discharge the same; they are again requested, in this public manner, to do it, and prevent further trouble.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 26th of January last, a servant lad, named T M O M A S C U R R E L L, born in England, about 16 years of age, short and well set, full faced, fair complexion, and has brown hair: Had on, when he went away, a white broadcloth coat, with white metal buttons, old red jacket, linen trowsers, and a blue fustian coat, with yellow metal buttons. He has been seen since he went away about the barracks, and other parts of the town. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive, if taken in town, Twenty Shillings, and Thirty, if taken in the country, with all reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH YEATES, at the Three Tuns, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.

WHEREAS the Subscriber, living in Cumro Township, Berks County, executed a Bond and Warrant for confessing Judgment to a certain John Pugh, for Ten Pounds, or thereabouts, dated on or about the Fall of the Year 1763: Now these are to forewarn all Persons from accepting an Assignment on the said Bond, as the Principal and Interest, which were due on the same, are fully paid. Witness my Hand this Third of February, 1769. JOHN RICHARDS.

DESERTED from a Recruiting Party of His Majesty's Sixty-eighth Regiment of Foot, quartered in the Barracks at Philadelphia, JOHN TWELLS, Storking Weaver, 5 Feet 6 Inches high. Also MORRIS CORBET, Weaver, 5 Feet 8 Inches high. Whoever secures the two above mentioned Deserters, shall receive for each Man Twenty Shillings, over and above what is allowed by Act of Parliament.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 27th of February, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Bartholomew, in Montgomery township, A certain plantation, or tract of land, situate in Montgomery township aforesaid, containing about 100 acres; adjoining lands of Robert Thomas, John Starky, John Edwards, &c. with all the buildings and improvements thereon; late the estate of John Griffith deceased and wife, seized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 1st of March, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A certain plantation, or tract of land, situate in the township of Plymouth, containing about 18 acres, and 24 perches; bounded by lands of Alexander Lisle, Barnabas and John Coulston, and the great Manatawny-road; having a large two story stone dwelling-house, stone barn, stables, &c. erected thereon; late the estate of William Lawrence, seized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the second of March, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Jeremiah Smith, in Front-street, Two certain contiguous lots, or pieces of ground, situate on the south side of a certain 3 feet 8 inch alley, extending westward from Front-street, in the city of Philadelphia; one of them containing in breadth 24 feet, and in depth 15 feet 9 inches, or thereabouts; the other of them containing in breadth 52 feet 6 inches, and in depth 15 feet 9 inches, or thereabouts, adjoining lots of Martha Brooks, George Champion, James Parrock, and others, with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

At the same time and place will also be sold, A certain lot of ground, situate on the west side of Seventh-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 40 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded eastward with Seventh-street, southward with Zane's street, westward and northward with ground of Jonathan Zane junior; subject to a groundrent of Ten Pounds, Pennsylvania currency, per annum. All late the estate of William Faries, seized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the third day of March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Lodwick Kuhn, in Kensington, A certain messuage, and lot of ground, situate in Kensington, containing in breadth on Hanover-street 56 feet 2 inches, and in depth 177 feet 6 inches; bounded by lands of Joseph Shippen, William Ranbury, and William Shippen; late the estate of William Faries, seized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the fourth of March, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Biddle, at the Indian King, in Market-street, a certain 3 story brick messuage, brick kitchen, and 4 lots of ground; one of the said lots, on which the messuage and kitchen are erected, situate on the north-side of High-street, containing in breadth 22 feet, and in depth 132 feet; another of them containing in breadth, on the east-side of Seventh-street, 19 feet, and in length or depth 88 feet; another of them containing in breadth, on a certain 16 feet alley, 22 feet, and in depth 79 feet; and the other of them containing in breadth, on the east-side of Seventh-street aforesaid, 20 feet, and in length or depth 88 feet; the said lots having also a chaife maker's frame work shop and shed erected thereon. The whole subject to a groundrent of 24 l. Pennsylvania currency, per annum; late the estate of Conrad Schneider, seized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

S A M U E L H O W E L L,

In Water-street, near Chestnut-street, has for sale, MADEIRA WINE, of the first quality, 5 years old last vintage; London loaf sugar, B. Denton's London porter, in hampers; Bristol bottled beer; Cheshire and Gloucester cheese; crates of sheet glass, sheathing paper, &c.

All persons indebted to Samuel Howell, by bond, or otherwise, are desired to pay, to prevent cost. The.

RUN away, on the 31st Instant, from the subscriber, living in Moreland Township, Philadelphia County, a Dutch Servant Lad, named Jacob Gardner, speaks good English, about 17 or 18 Years of Age, well set, fresh or ruddy Complexion, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, with dark brown H. i. which he commonly wears tied, and is remarkable for his Nose being crooked, or inclining to one Side; he is something of a Taylor by Trade: Had on when he went away, a Leather Hat, old light coloured Coat turned, with yellow Metal Buttons, and the Button-holes bound with Binding near the Colour of the Coat, a brown homespun lapped Jacket, without Buttons, homespun Shirt, Leather Breeches, with a Hole on one of the Knees, mixt coloured Stockings, much too large for him, and Shoes lately soled, with Buckles not fellows. Whoever secures said Servant in any Goal, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by SAMUEL ERWIN. O

Gloucester County, February 7, 1769.

WAS committed to the Goal of this County, a certain Englishman (who calls himself Walter M. loney) on Suspicion of being a Runaway, says he is a free Man, but he is thought to be the Man advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette of October 18 last, by John Strawbridge, of Maryland, by the Name of John Robinson, as he answers the Description of said Person; therefore his Master, if any he has, is desired to come, pay Charges, and take him away in three Weeks from this Date, or he will be sold out for his Charges, by JOSIAH CHATTIN, Goalster.

F O U R D O L L A R S Reward.

RUN away on the 31st of January last, from the subscriber, living at Peach Bottom Ferry, on Susquehanna, Cecil County, Maryland, an Irish convict servant man, named Patrick Horan, alias M'Guire, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well set, has short black hair, inclining to curl, and of a ruddy complexion: Had on, when he went away, a brown forrest cloth coat, ill made, without lining, a brown jacket, much worn, striped ditto, with the stripes across, and an old kersey ditto, with sleeves, ozenburgs shirt, buckskin breeches, much too long for him, old light blue stockings, and sheep grey, footed with white, and appears about his shies; which are good, and a coarse half worn wool hat. Whoever secures the said servant in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM CARSON, at the sign of the Harp and Crown, in Philadelphia, or GEORGE EWING. O

T O B E S O L D

ABOUT ten acres of Land, situate in Brandywine Hundred, New-Castle County, on Delaware, about two miles from Marcus-Hook, fronting the road leading to Concord, five acres thereof may be made good meadow, having a good stream of water running through it, and two good springs; it is well situated for a fuller, and a fulling-mill may be easily erected, a dam and race being already made; one of that trade is much wanted in the neighbourhood, and as it has the advantage of being near Delaware, it is thought it would never be without plenty of work, as they labour under great inconvenience of having no fulling-mill any where opposite in the Jerseys. Any person inclining to purchase the said place, may know the terms, by applying to DAVID HOULTON, living in Southwark, near Philadelphia, or to BENJAMIN FORD, near the premises.

N. B. The payment will be made easy to the purchaser.

To be SOLD, or LETT upon ground-rent, A LOT of ground, containing in breadth 51 feet, and in depth 100 feet, situate in Second-street, next to John Dickinson's, Esq. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWELL.

IMPORTED in the last vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, and to be sold on the very cheapest terms, by DANIEL and JOHN BENEZET, And THOMAS BARTOW,

At their store, at the corner of Arch and Second streets; the following large assortment of GOODS, viz.

BLUE, green, scarlet, claret, cinnamon, drab and copper coloured middling and low priced broadcloths; superfine yard wide plains; forest cloths; motley bunters; blue, drab and mixed Yorkshire kerseys and plains; red, blue and white half-buffs; scarlet, blue, green, red, drab and marble mixture broad and narrow naps; red and blue yard and half wide duffels; 6, 7 and 8 quarter motley rugs; beaver frize coating; scarlet and red common serges; best yard-wide milled German ditto; Indian blankets; white, red and scarlet flannels; figured, striped and culged ditto; blue and black, red and black, and blue and white flowered and embossed serges; new-fashioned Mecklenburgh; figured ditto; Kendall striped lineys; superfine yard wide striped cottons; long ells; a large assortment of common, London and Bristol shaloms; fine mazarine blue; copper coloured and scarlet ditto; striped duffel blanketing; fine and coarse zommies of all colours; twice pressed superfine durants; a great variety of low priced striped and plain calimancoes; also scarlet, crimson, and pink ingrained 16 inch wide ditto; brown and drab worsted jaggies; red, white and scarlet bays; fine and coarse plain and striped camlets; mazarine blue and copper coloured boiled ditto; silk ditto; common broad Scotch camlettees; double and single worsted damasks; blue, green, drab, purple and pompadour coloured dorsetteens; bempen and flaxen sprigged ozenbrigs; prime best crown ditto; broad raven duck; Russia drillings; middling and low priced Irish flanneling; fine and coarse German and Irish dotulas; English and Scotch ozenbrigs; 9 quarter Flanders bed ticks; British bed-ticking and bed buns; clouting diaper; white princes linen; fine Swiss bolland; narrow Russia diaper; 3 qr. wide striped linen; brown Pomerania linen; double tandem fileas; a large assortment of fine and coarse 7-eights and yard wide Irish linen; striped cotton bolland; double folded white Russia flanneling; damask and diaper fringed table cloths; buckram; kenting handkerchiefs; cambricks and lawns, in whole pieces and patches; a great variety of calicoes, half chinizes, and printed cottons, viz. double and single purple, three colours and blue, pompadour ground, China blue penciled works, spotted and sprigged blue and white guinea bays; yard and half and ell wide muslins; blue and white Dutch pin-work linen handkerchiefs; sprigged and spotted Swiss lawns; flowered, striped, and spotted Scotch gauze; red and white and blue and white printed lawn handkerchiefs; net gauze; 11 nails, 3 quarters, 7-eights, yard, and yard and half wide check linen; 7-eights, yard and yard 3-eights wide cotton check; broad and narrow housewife check; best English black taffetas; striped, cloth coloured and black India ell wide perfians; black peeling; fine yard wide plain white cyprus gauze; flowered, sprigged, and spotted ell wide ditto; womens black velvet; roset; lute-string and black English Barcelona silk handkerchiefs; a large assortment of Spitalfield manufactured bordered and spotted culcees, in imitation of East-India bandanoes; blue long cloths; red and white, and blue and white cotton romals; lungee and new silk romals; Italian bat-band crapes; a variety of paduasoy, satin and taffety ribbons; 2d and 4d silk ferrits; blue, black, cloth and light coloured best Balladine sewing silk; Scotch thread; Holland and Manchester tapes; bobbins; blue and green hair plushes; mens and womens worsted and cotton hose; mens knit worsted ditto; childrens spotted ditto; mens half silk ditto; womens blue yarn ditto, with stamped clocks; fine and coarse Scotch and Manchester check linen handkerchiefs, from 10 nails to 7-eights wide; striped and plain cotton and linen laces; lettered, diaper, scarlet, Highland and Tully garters; narrow and middling blue and white striped cotton tapes; black silk stock tape; mens and womens twig horse-whips and whole bunters; round and flat small bar lead; pigeon, duck and goose shot; fine and coarse propatria and pot paper; Holman's British ink powder; nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, and mace; best bobee tea, by the chest; saffron in bag; pepper; best London and common pewter, viz. dishes, plates, basons, teapots; large, middling and small porringers; new-fashioned tankards; table and tea spoons; likewise low priced Bristol pewter, well sorted; superfine, coarse fine, clavant, nog, large and small reeven and boltop iron wire; fine and coarse brass wire; English pasteboards; coloured thread; stitching ditto; dyed pillow fustians; white jeans; corking, middling, and short white pins; rough and glazed F and FF gunpowder in quarter casks; London and Bristol steel, in whole and half faggots; double, single and latten rolled iron plate; boxes of common, cross and double cross tin plates; straw knives; frying pans; Flemish kettles, best English hammered brass kettles, in nests, sorted, from a pint to 30 gallons; long and short scythes; black tin in large piggies, and in small bars; latten sheet brass; swaggon screws; borax; large, middling and small coffee mills; mens and womens three barred swivel stirrups; snaffle bits; diaper and straining webbs; globe nails; tin square staples; yellow staple nails; Turkey, flowered, sprinkled and embossed paper; gilt and half gilt ditto, for book-binders use; German bibles; testaments and psalm books; maids and girls glazed black lamb gloves and mittens; boys and youths shammy and glazed black gloves; best new-fashioned stone ear-rings, from four to six pounds per pair; amber beads; silver and Pinbeck watches; silk watch strings; newest fashioned cut glass and common seals; large and small watchstones; brass rulers; a variety of broad and narrow London and Manchester quality and fine binding; nonspreties; chip and Legborn bats; best white French oil stints; common English ditto; grass sickles; two feet rules; a great variety of Butts, white metal and steel shoe and knee buckles; womens tin ditto; plain, flowered, white and yellow metal coat and jacket buttons; black, glass, japanned, gold and dollar pattern sleeve buttons; rifle, fowling piece, and common gun barrels; brass mounting furniture for ditto; common, flat and half round fence gun locks; lacquered, bone and box bottomed coat and jacket buttons; ivory and born combs; fine and coarse wove basket and dead head mobair buttons; silk and mobair twist; common, Whitechapel and darning needles; split bone and shamrock table knives and forks; scissars; pistol caps; knives; cutlasses; knitting needles; gimblets; Barlow penknives; brass thimbles; razors; newest fashioned snuff boxes; temple spectacles, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. They expect in the first vessels from England, a very large and complete assortment of Spring and summer GOODS.

TO BE SOLD by public vendue, on the premises, on the 17th day of March next, a valuable plantation, containing about 440 acres of land; late the habitation of WILLIAM HUSBAND, deceased, lying in Cecil county, and province of Maryland, within two miles of the mouth of Ostarara creek, and about the same distance from Falton's Ferry, on Sasquehanna. There are about 200 acres of said land cleared, and under good fence, 20 acres whereof is good meadow, and more may be made. There is also on said land a good brick house and kitchen, two good frame barns, a square log Negroe quarter, corn houses and stables, with other necessary houses; a good bearing orchard, and plenty of good springs of water, the whole being well timbered, and in good repair, and may properly be filled a commodious farm, the soil being remarkably fertile for corn and wheat. The title indisputable, one third of the purchase to be paid at the time of sale, and the other two thirds to be divided into two payments; one to be paid at the end of one year next after sale, the other two years. Likewise two other tracts adjoining; one about 370 acres of as rich land as Sasquehanna affords, whereof about 100 acres are cleared, and is improved with two good orchards, offices, barn and stable. The other about 242 acres, whereof 50 is cleared, and no other improvement; the wood land well timbered, and meadow ground may be made; to be sold at the same time, and on the same conditions, as the above tract; where due attendance will be given by JOSEPH HUSBAND.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE.

At the London Coffee-house, on the Ninth Instant, being the fifth Day of the Week, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, THE Lot and House which hath lately been occupied by Benjamin Kendall, and Benjamin Titley, for the manufacturing of Pot and Pearl Ashes, with the Kettles, Cisterns, and all the Utensils for carrying on that Business.

The Lot is 40 Feet front on Dock-street, and extends 56 Feet back on the southerly Side, with a ten Feet Passage on Pear-street, and 42 Feet on the northerly Side, conveniently situate for bringing in of Wood, either by Water or Land, the House being built with strong Stone Walls by the Side of the Bank, is suitable for a Bakehouse, Brewhouse, or Soap boiler.

A Plan of the Lot, and List of the Utensils, may be seen at BENJAMIN KENDALL's, in Chestnut-street, or BENJAMIN TITLEY's, in Walnut-street, or on the Premises, by any Person inclining to view the same.

The Purchaser may have Six Months Time allowed for Payment of one Half of the Consideration Money, and Twelve Months for the other Half.

TO BE SOLD, by way of public VENDUE.

On Monday, the 27th of this instant February, by the subscriber, living on the premises, in Bensalem township, Bucks county,

THE noted and well accustomed INN, and FERRY, over Neshameny creek, on the post road, leading from Philadelphia to New-York; the dwelling-house is stone, two stories high, large and commodious, having five rooms on a floor, and cellar under the same; also forty acres and three-quarters of land, about one-third whereof is cleared, and about 12 acres may easily be made good meadow; there is also on the premises a good stone stable, 30 feet square, one story and a half high, having therein a large hay-loft and oat-house, and an entry through the same; a shed 45 feet long, a bearing orchard, garden, a well of good water near the door, and a good stone quarry adjoining the creek; the situation is pleasant, and would suit for a store, or board-yard. The purchaser is to pay one half of the purchase money down, upon which a good deed will be given, and may have 12 months to pay the remainder, without interest, he giving good security, if required. The vendue to be held on the premises, and to begin at 10 o'clock said day, where due attendance will be given by JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT.

N. B. The purchaser is to have possession on the first day of May next.

TO BE LETT, and may be entered on next March.

TWO PLANTATIONS in Chester county, 40 miles from Philadelphia, one situate on Brandywine Creek, a quarter of a mile from the sign of the Waggon, on Lancaster road, containing 200 acres, near the one half is cleared; there are on the premises two good dwelling houses, barns, stable, cow-house, &c. 15 acres of excellent meadow, and a good bearing orchard, a good fulling mill, with all the utensils necessary for carrying on the fulling business, which will be lett with or without the plantation.

The other plantation situated in the Forks of Brandywine, in East Caln, two miles from Brandywine meeting-house, and contains 150 acres, about 80 whereof is cleared, and 20 acres of good mowable meadow; there is a good dwelling-house, barn, stables, a large bearing orchard. For terms, apply to ROBERT ELTON, JOHN EATON, JAMES M'CROSBY, living near the premises, or to BENJAMIN DEAN, in Second-street, Philadelphia. Tbc. 6 W.

TO BE SOLD, A LIKELY NEGROE GIRL, who has about three years to serve. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD, A TRACT of deeded land, containing between 4 and 500 acres, lying on Ostarara Creek, in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, and some improvements made, the most of the soil is very well adapted for farming and grazing, good convenience for making meadow, as also a grist and saw-mills. For terms, apply to Elisha Hughes, in East Nottingham, Chester county, Thomas Hughes, in Charlestown, Cecil county, or to Richard Thomas, near Sasquehanna Lower Ferry. Likewise to be sold, a small tract in West Nottingham, deeded also.

Run away from Elisha Hughes, in October 1766, a servant man, named Thomas M'Gouran, stoop shouldered, peck marked, and black curled hair; had on, when he went away, a brown jacket, and milled stockings. Whoever takes up and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, paid by ELISHA HUGHES.

TO BE SOLD, A PLANTATION, situate in Radnor township, Chester county, containing 200 acres of extraordinary land for grain or pasture, about one half thereof cleared, with a sufficient quantity of good meadow; there is on said place about 5 acres of orchard, and extraordinary good for bearing, with a good dwelling-house, barn, stables, cow-houses, a smith's shop, a good and never failing spring, with a good house over it; the place is within 50 perches of the great road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, and within half a mile of the sign of the Horse and Groom on said road; it is also very handy to mill or market, and to several places of worship. Any person or persons inclining to purchase the same, may, by applying to the subscriber, be further informed, and know the conditions of sale. DAVID REES.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of about 50 acres of good land, with a dwelling-house thereon, and a small spring of water, about 30 acres cleared, and within fence, and the rest well timbered, some meadow made, and more may be made, situate in the township of Haverford, in the county of Chester, about 9 miles from the city of Philadelphia; and if not sold within a month from this time, it will be lett. If the above tract be thought too small, more land, nearly of the same quality, is for sale, adjoining thereto. For terms of sale, or rent, apply to the subscriber, living near the premises, JOHN GRACY.

RUN away, the 30th of January last, from the subscriber, living in West Nantmill township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named JOHN M'DONNELL, about 28 years of age, a short chunky fellow, with fair hair, not lately trimmed, and of a fair complexion; had on, when he went away, a new hat, old brown jacket, flag handkerchief, tow shirt, new light coloured cloth breeches, white and blue yarn stockings, old shoes, with strings, and an old light coloured cloth great coat. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive Fifty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE HUNTER.

FOUND, about the first of January last, on the road between Darby and Chester, a SILVER WATCH, with a green string, a brass key, and two small steel keys; has a silver face, with several remarkable marks on it. The owner is desired to come to the house of JOSEPH TAYLOR, in Ridley township, Chester county, prove his property, pay the expense, and he may have it again.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 73 acres, and upwards, 40 whereof cleared, the rest well timbered, situate near Christine creek, on the great road leading from Christinae Bridge to the Lower Ferry, 2 miles from the Bridge, 3 from New-Castle, adjoining the commons of New-Castle, and bounded by lands of Matthias Morton, Cornelius Garrison, and Thomas Sankey. Whoever inclines to purchase, on applying to the subscriber, living in Newport, before the first of March, may know the terms. ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

RUN away, on the 22d of January, from the subscriber, living near Rock Run, in Cecil county, Maryland, an Irish servant man, named George Peters Newcomb, but is apt to change his name to Johnson, and Dougherty, a short thick fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has black hair tied behind, and a down look, by trade a shoemaker, loves strong drink, given to picking pockets, and was bought out of Philadelphia goal last June: Had on, when he went away, a brown great coat, an old grey ditto, with black binding, blue serge jacket, lined with red, buckskin breeches, Germantown stockings, black grain shoes, with silver buckles, and a fur hat; supposed to have a watch; and two Five Pound notes of hand, and it is thought he is gone to Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM GRIFFIE.

TO BE LEASED for a Term of Years, and entered upon the 25th of March next.

A TRACT of land, known by the name of WILTON PLANTATION, containing near 300 acres, chiefly meadow ground, situate in Passyunk township, a little more than two miles to the southward of the city of Philadelphia. It is accommodated with a very good dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stables, a large brick house for raising and suckling calves, and a very large stone milk-house, built over a spring, which has never been known to fail. The whole is under bank, and post and rail fences. And from the luxuriety of its pasturage, neighbourhood to the market, and other conveniences, it may, with great truth, be said, that there are few places which afford greater prospects of advantage to a grazier. For the Terms, apply to JOSEPH TURNER, in Front-street, in the city of Philadelphia.

Chester, January 30, 1769.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on Thursday, the 23d day of February next, at one o'clock, at the house of David Mackey, innholder in New-London township, will be sold by vendue, one full undivided sixth part, in six equal parts to be divided, of and in a meadow, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 200 acres, more or less, situate in East-Nottingham township, in the county of Chester; bounded by lands of Andrew Boyd, Alexander Threw, James M'Dowell, and others; late the estate of John Crawford; seized in execution, and to be sold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

TO be sold by public vendue, on the 21st of this instant February, at ten o'clock, on the premises, a valuable plantation, situate in Bristol township, Bucks county, lying on the river Delaware, 29 miles from Philadelphia, one mile from Burlington, and about a mile and a half from Bristol, adjoining lands of Samuel Morris, Lewis Lenore, and Captain Edgar, containing about 100 acres of good land, 12 or 14 whereof are improved meadow of the best sort, and 30 acres more may be made, whereon is a large quantity of ash timber, 10 acres of upland, well wooded, and the rest good corn land, fit for the plow; there is a convenient stream of water, whereon may be built a grist or saw-mill; also a good frame dwelling-house and kitchen, framed barn and stable, and a bearing orchard of good fruit. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, may view the same, know the conditions, and depend on a sure title. JOSEPH WORRALL.

Also to be sold, cows, year old heifers, swine, a plow and gears, wheat and rye in the ground, and sundry other things, too tedious to mention. Where due attendance, and usual credit, will be given, by J. W.

THOSE persons who are indebted to ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, chapman, are desired to pay their respective debts to William Semple, or Samuel Jackson, merchants in Philadelphia (assignees in behalf of said Sinclair's creditors) or to Jasper Yeates, Esq; in Lancaster, and to no other persons, before the 10th day of March next. Those who neglect to comply with this request, will be sued immediately after the time above mentioned. † 5 w.

General Post Office, New-York, January 20, 1769. **PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for Falmouth will be made up at this Office on Saturday, the 4th of February next, and will continue to be made up in the same manner upon the first Saturday in every Month, and the Packet Boat ordered to sail with it the next Day.

Great Inconveniences having arisen to the Public by returning Letters for the Postage, it is now left at the Option of the Writer to pay or not beforehand, to any Part of His Majesty's Dominions, either in Europe or America, except Gibraltar or Port Mahon.

All Persons, however, are particularly to take Notice, that Letters and Packets from any Part of America, for all Places beyond the Seas, not in His Majesty's Dominions, are to pay at the Office where they are put in, the full Post to London, besides the foreign Rates they may be chargeable with, to prevent the Necessity of their being opened and returned for the Postage. By Command of the Deputy Post Master General, JAMES PARKER, Secretary.

For BELFAST, The SHIP PHILADELPHIA, DAVID M'CUTCHEON, Master;

Will sail with all possible Expedition. For Freight, or Passage, apply to ORR, DUNLOPE and GLENHOLME, M'NEILE and TOLBERT, or said Master on board, at Mr. Bickley's Wharff, the North Side of Market-street.

TO BE SOLD, A SERVANT LAD's TIME, that has between three and four Years to serve. Enquire of JOHN WEST, at the Old Ferry.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, and all other Kinds of Conveyances, are carefully drawn by ROBERT LEVERS, at the Corner of Smith's Alley, opposite the Three Tun Tavern, in Chestnut-street. Whoever shall be pleased to favour him with their Business, may depend on his observing therein the utmost Accuracy, Secrecy, and Dispatch.

Wants a PLACE,

A WET NURSE, with a good Breast of MILK, can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.